

PSF Treasury Dept.

1942-44

CONTINUED

file
personal. BF
Treasury ~~H.M.J.~~
Aug. 21, 1942 1-42

From H.M. Jr. to D.J.B.

"Miss Anna Rosenberg called this
afternoon to say that she had a message
from the President that I should do
something about these 30 students league
that are going to stay in the White House.
I have never interfered as to the guests
in the White House and unless the Presi-
dent himself tells me, I will not do
anything."

PSF Treasury
Folder
2-42

file
Personal

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

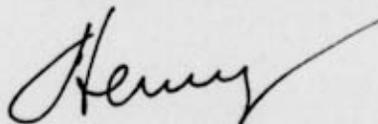
August 25, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

Senator Walter George has just left after having luncheon with Randolph Paul, Roy Blough and myself.

The Senator is very much interested in our suggestion for an expenditure tax. He says he will think it over, and will get in touch with us in a day or two.

Sincerely yours,



The President,

The White House.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

*filed in SF
Treas. Dept. folder
2-4v*

October 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You may be interested in the following summary of the Treasury's handling of the Draeger Shipping Company case. X

The Foreign Funds Control investigation of the records and affairs of the Draeger Shipping Company established conclusively that this firm, even after our entrance into the war, continued to serve as a cloak for the Schenker interests -- a German world-wide freight forwarding system owned by the German government -- and to help them avoid war-time controls and preserve their markets until after the war. On September 22, the Foreign Funds Control revoked this company's operating license and referred the case to the Alien Property Custodian with a recommendation that it be vested and liquidated. In accordance with the Foreign Funds Control recommendation, the Alien Property Custodian promptly vested this firm and its liquidation has been started.

This company has not been handling shipments for Government agencies but has acted exclusively for private concerns, and its liquidation will not cause any shortage of freight forwarding facilities.

In the course of its normal business Draeger Shipping Company, Inc., had in its possession detailed information concerning ship movements. We have accordingly referred our report on Draeger Shipping Company, Inc., to the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy for whatever action they may deem desirable with respect to the personnel of this firm or with respect to any other of its activities in which they may be interested.

A. M. Nathan

DOROTHY:

MR. HOPKINS SAYS THESE CAN BE FILED.

LOIS



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1942

*H.I.H.
Do you
think this needs
a reply.*

*Mr. Tolson's folder
1-42
PSF
Treasury*

My dear Mr. President:

Several days ago you requested that I furnish you with details as to the delay in placing of orders for Russia.

I am sending you herewith two charts which illustrate the delays in that part of the program with which the Treasury Procurement is concerned. These charts present a cross-sectional analysis as of October 5, 1942, of the time that it takes to turn a request by the Russians for industrial materials on Lend-Lease into an order for those materials. The requisitions covered by the charts are those that cleared the Lend-Lease Administration in the month of August, a period which is a representative one, and one for which data on the histories of the requisitions were relatively complete and readily available.

There were 203 requisitions for industrial materials for the Russians cleared by Lend-Lease in August. The first chart analyzes 199 of these - 185 on which the orders had been placed by October 5 (summarized by groups on the left-hand side of the chart) and 14 on which the orders had not been placed by October 5 (shown individually on the right-hand side of the chart). The 4 requisitions excluded from the chart were issued to cover entire power plants. These items differ from the others cleared in August in that their plans are now in the stage of engineering development, and it may require considerable time before these plans will have progressed sufficiently to permit the procurement of many of the parts needed.

The second chart focuses attention on the 43 items cleared by Lend-Lease in August on which the elapsed time from requisition date to order date exceeded 7 weeks. These items are included in Chart I but their extended period is obscured because they have been averaged in with other requisitions, the elapsed period on which was much shorter.

- 2 -

All bars on the charts have been classified as between the time taken at Lend-Lease Administration, War Production Board, and the Treasury Procurement Division. The starting date for each agency was taken, in each case, as the date when the requisition was cleared by all agencies with prior authority. On this basis, it should be noted that part of the period of time at Lend-Lease Administration is accounted for, on some requisitions, by negotiations between that agency and the War Production Board.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. G. Nathan Jr.

The President,

The White House.

THIS OVERSIC ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.

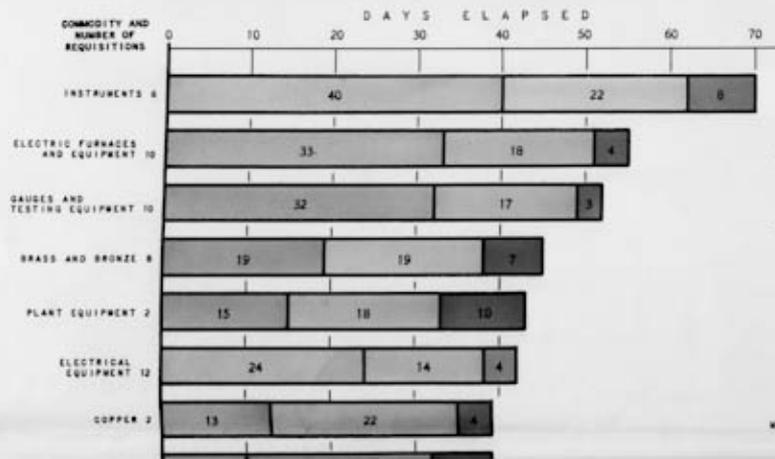
~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

TIME TAKEN TO PLACE ORDERS FOR LEND-LEASE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA

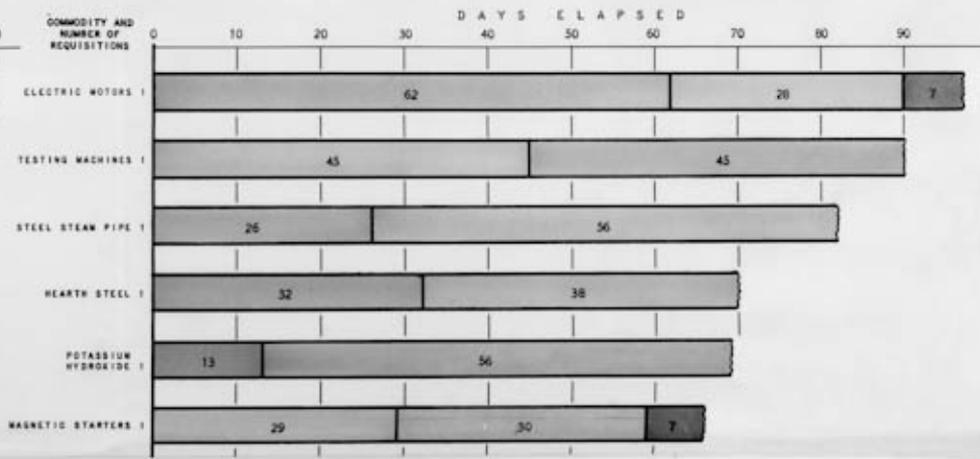
Part I. Summary as of October 5, Covering All Items Cleared by Lend-Lease Administration in August.

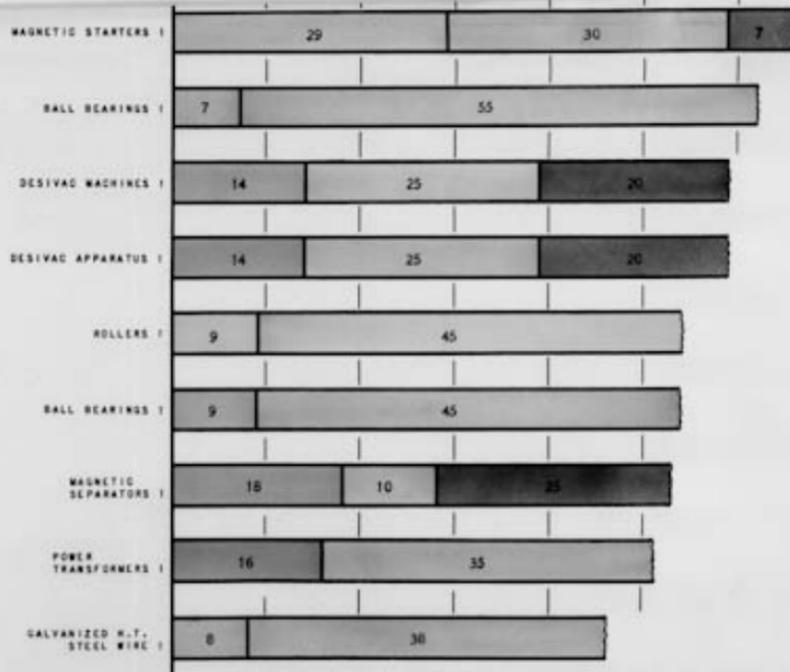
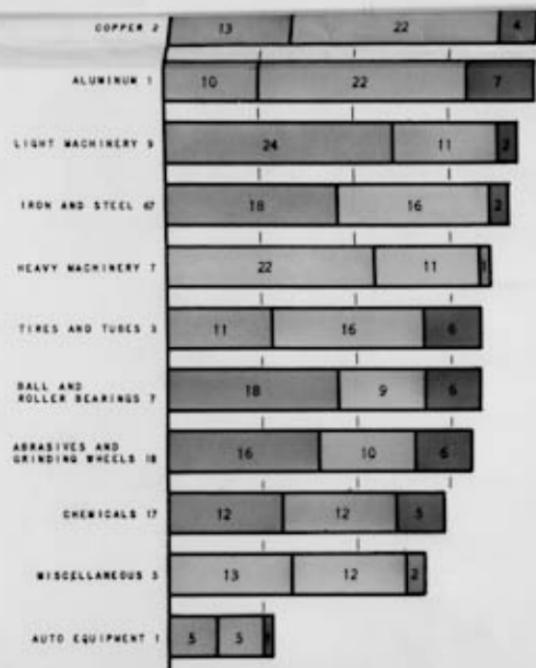


185 Requisitions for Which Orders had been Placed,
Summarized by Classes of Commodities



14 Requisitions for Which Orders had not been Placed*





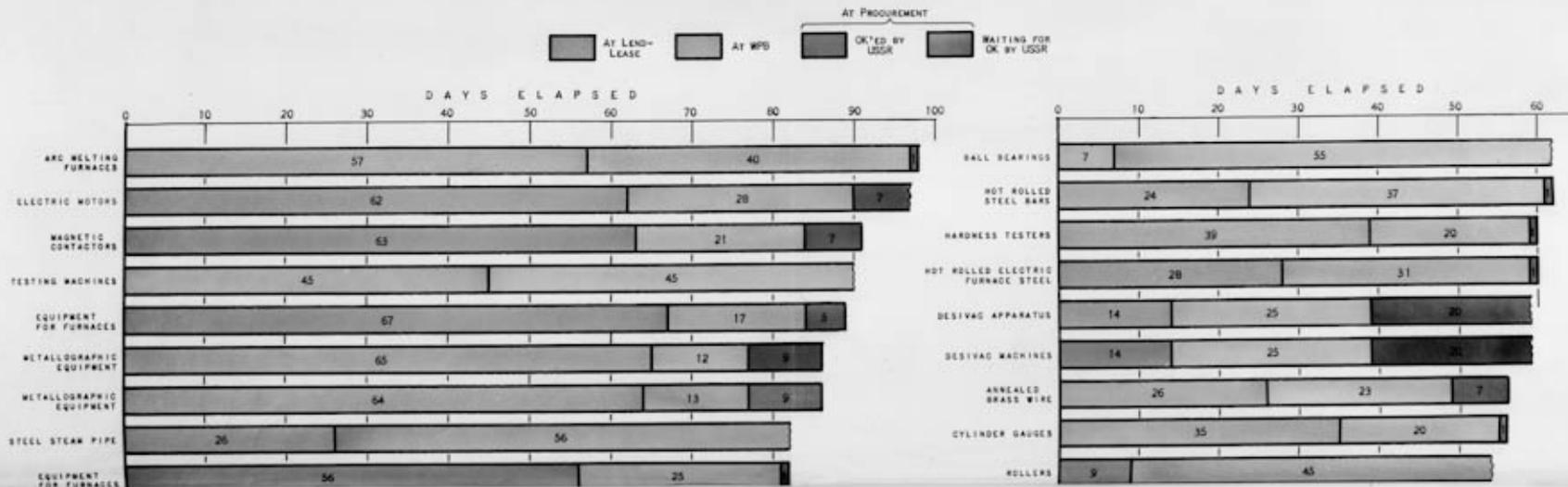
NOTE: ON SOME REQUISITIONS THE PERIOD OF TIME AT LEASE IS ACCOUNTED FOR IN PART BY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THAT AGENCY AND WFB.
 *EXCLUDES REQUISITIONS FOR FOUR POWER PLANTS WHICH ARE IN STAGE OF ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

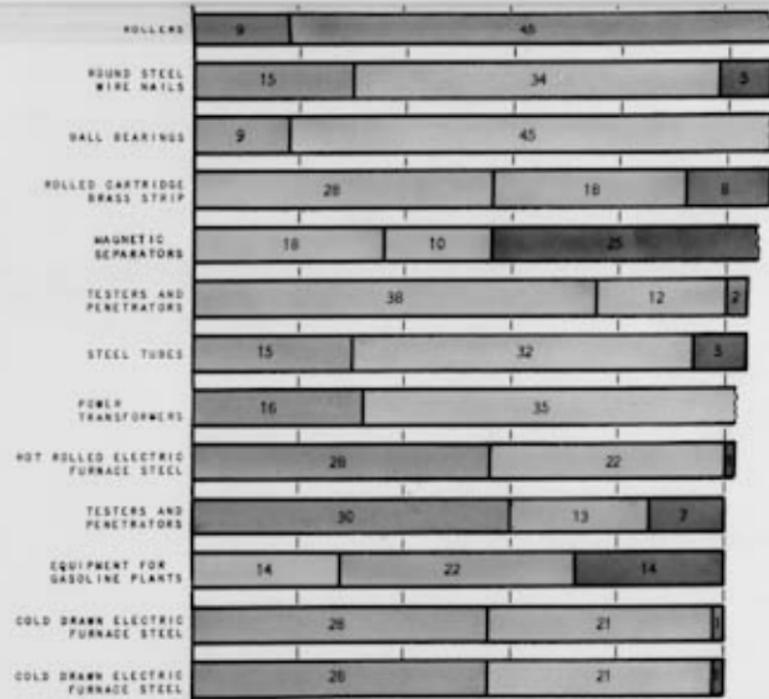
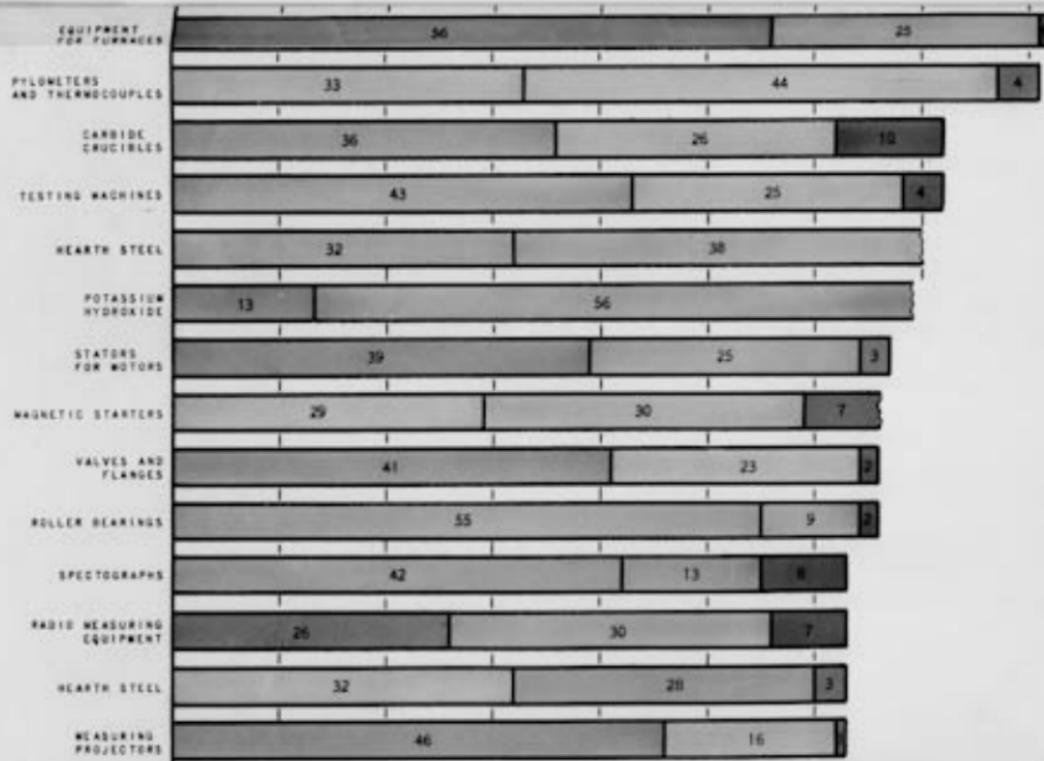
THIS OVERSIDE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

TIME TAKEN TO PLACE ORDERS FOR LEND-LEASE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA

Part II. Analysis as of October 5, 1942, of Each Requisition Cleared by Lend-Lease Administration in August on Which Elapsed Time Until Date Order was Placed Exceeded or will Exceed 49 Days:





NOTE: ON SOME REQUISITIONS THE PERIOD OF TIME AT LEAD-LEASE IS ACCOUNTED FOR IN PART BY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THAT AGENCY AND WPS.
 *EXCLUDES REQUISITIONS FOR FOUR POWER PLANTS WHICH ARE IN STAGE OF ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

PSF Treasury Dept. folder
2-42

October 12, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with our conversation yesterday I am enclosing a draft of a statement on section 512 of the Revenue Act of 1942 which you may wish to have before you when the Act is signed. The draft states the Presidential interpretation of the section so that it does not violate the constitutional principle of the independence of the Executive.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

The President,

The White House.

Enclosure.

Orig in Morgenthau folder drawer 1-42

The approval of a bill by the President involves performance of a high constitutional duty to consider whether the proposed legislation is authorized under the Constitution of the United States. In execution of that duty, I have carefully examined the Revenue Act of 1942 to which I have affixed my signature. There is one section of that Act which raises constitutional questions of such gravity and of such fundamental importance in our theory of government that I feel constrained to explain the interpretation of that section on the basis which I have approved it. I am apprehensive that silence might be construed as acquiescence in a different interpretation.

I refer to section 512 of the Act, which provides:

*Chapter 48 (relating to joint committee) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

*SEC. 5012. ADDITIONAL POWERS TO OBTAIN DATA.

“(a) The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation or the Chief of Staff of such Joint Committee, upon approval of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, is authorized to secure directly from the Bureau of Internal Revenue (including the Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue), or directly from any executive department, board, bureau, agency, independent establishment or instrumentality of the Government, information, suggestions, data, estimates and statistics, for the purpose of making investigations, reports and studies relating to internal revenue taxation.

"(b) The Bureau of Internal Revenue (including the Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue), executive departments, boards, bureaus, agencies, independent establishments and instrumentalities are authorized and directed to furnish such information, suggestions, data, estimates and statistics directly to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation or the Chief of Staff of such Joint Committee, upon request made pursuant to this section."

Had the section been before me as a separate bill, I should have been inclined to return it without my approval to the House in which it originated. However, since the rest of the Revenue Act of 1942 contains legislation necessary to the prosecution of the present war, and inasmuch as section 512 may, I believe, be so interpreted as to be constitutional, I have signed the bill.

It is well settled that, under the Constitution, the executive branch of the Government is independent of the legislative branch, and the latter has no right or authority to require the executive branch to furnish to the legislative branch information, papers, and data, the furnishing of which the President deems would be inconsistent or incompatible with the public interest. That has been the position of the Executive branch of the Government in the administrations of Lincoln, Cleveland, and Wilson. There is no need at this time to review the numerous precedents which support that proposition. It is sufficient to point out that an authoritative statement of the doctrine was made by an agency of the House of Representatives. I refer to the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary in the case

of George F. Seward, Minister Resident in China ((1879) H.R. Rep. No. 141, 45th Cong., 3d Sess.). The House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department procured the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directing Mr. Seward to produce certain books. That he refused to do, and the matter of his alleged contempt was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In its report, the Committee on the Judiciary said:

"If, as the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department believe, these are public books, then it seems very clear to your committee that that committee have mistaken the proper procedure in a court of justice. Their subpoena duces tecum should be issued to the highest executive officer having charge, custody, and control of such public records. Since the case of Burr, where a subpoena duces tecum was demanded of the court by the defendant against Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States--and the right to have such writ issued was determined by the Chief Justice--to have a certain letter, known as 'the Wilkinson letter,' then on the files of the State Department, produced, the usual course has been for a committee of Congress to direct a letter to the head of the proper department, or the House, by resolution, to call upon the proper executive officer, to produce the same, leaving that officer to get possession of the books from his subordinate by any lawful means. But it may be asked, cannot the House direct a subpoena to any executive officer of the departments to produce any books actually in his possession in the course of official duty, and bring them before the House for the purpose of information or to aid an inquiry? Certainly that can be done, and, in proper cases, ought to be done; but, in contemplation of law, under our theory of government, all the records of the executive departments are under the control of the President of the United States; and, although the House sometimes sends resolutions

to a head of a department to produce such books or papers, yet it is conceived that, in any doubtful case, no head of department would bring before a committee of the House any of the records of his office without permission of, or consultation with his superior, the President of the United States; and all resolutions directed to the President of the United States to produce papers within the control of the Executive, if properly drawn, contain a clause, 'if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public interest.' And whenever the President has returned (as sometimes he has) that, in his judgment, it was not consistent with the public interest to give the House such information, no further proceedings have ever been taken to compel the production of such information. Indeed, upon principle, it would seem that this must be so. The Executive is as independent of either house of Congress as either house of Congress is independent of him, and they cannot call for the records of his action or the action of his officers against his consent, any more than he can call for any of the journals and records of the House or Senate.

"The highest exercise of this power of calling for documents, perhaps, would be, in the course of justice, by the courts of the United States, and the House would not for a moment permit its journals to be taken from its possession by one of its assistant clerks and carried into a court in obedience to a subpoena duly issued by the court.

"The mischief of the House calling for documents might easily be a very great one. Suppose the President is engaged in a negotiation with a foreign government, one of a most delicate character, upon which peace or war may depend, and which it is vitally necessary to keep secret; must he, at the call of the House, or of any committee of the House, spread upon its records such state secrets to the detriment of the country? Somebody must judge upon this point. It clearly cannot be the House or its committee, because they cannot know the importance of having the

doing of the executive department kept secret. The head of the executive department, therefore, must be the judge in such case and decide it upon his own responsibility to the people, and to the House, upon a case of impeachment brought against him for so doing, if his acts are causeless, malicious, willfully wrong, or to the detriment of the public interests."

It is clear, therefore, that legislation which required the executive branch to furnish information to the Congress irrespective of whether the President believed that such furnishing was compatible with the public interest would be unconstitutional as an unauthorized interference with the independence of the executive branch. Accordingly, I do not interpret section 51 as permitting the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to require, for example, the Bureau of Internal Revenue to produce information, suggestions, data, estimates, and statistics, regardless of whether the President or the Secretary of the Treasury deems the furnishing of such matter inconsistent and incompatible with the public interest.

I do not regard the use of the word "directly" in section 512 as an indication that the President, or the head of the department or independent establishment or agency, is not to be accorded an opportunity to determine whether, in his judgment, it would be incompatible and inconsistent with the public interest to furnish the information, suggestions, data, estimates, and statistics referred to in the section. Under the Constitution, it is for the

Chief Executive, and those heads of departments or independent establishments or agencies through which he acts, to determine when the furnishing of information would be inconsistent with the public interest. That is not a function of subordinate officers or employees of the executive branch. Legislation that would seek to substitute the judgment of the subordinate for that of the Chief Executive in that regard would be clearly invalid under the Constitution. It is my understanding that the word "directly" is used in section 512 to enable the Joint Committee, when it so desires, to carry on dealings directly with such subordinate agencies or officials as are principally responsible for the information, data, statistics, estimates, or suggestions in which the Joint Committee may be interested, leaving to the subordinate agencies or officials the responsibility of securing approval of the President or the head of the department or independent establishment or agency.

I do not wish to be understood as indicating that material should not be furnished to the Congress. Information, statistics, and data in possession of the executive branch are often necessary to the legislative branch. It is my policy that in every case where the furnishing of such information, statistics, and data is not clearly inconsistent with the public interest, it

should, on request of either House of the Congress or its committees, immediately and without delay be furnished. Doubts should be resolved in favor of the Congress. Only in that way can the two branches of the Government best perform their duties.

My approval of section 512 is predicated on the interpretation of section 512 as stated herein.

PSP
Treasury

2434 BELMONT ROAD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

file
person
Morgenthau
1-42
6030/42

My dear Mr. President,

It was long 77m to phone
me about Henry and I do deeply
appreciate your taking the time and
interest. My information still is that he
will arrive in New York early Sunday, so
I shall be ready to meet him and go
to the Farm, but if he has now a
big Zionist band I may not recognize
him.

In any case I will
take care of the degrading politicians

in one three ~~branches~~, if they do
not arrive out time and are now
sucking his usual contribution.

Alfred Jones,

Shirley

*file
personal*

*Morgenthau folder
1-42*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

H. M., JR.

This is to certify that
you owe Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
the sum of \$650.

You will report to the
President when you have dis-
charged this indebtedness.

F. D. R.

~~Morgenthau folder~~

file
Personal

7-7-42
6-4-42

PSF
Treasury

October 27, 1942

Hon. William D. Hassett
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hassett:

I am wondering if you would have someone
pass the word along to Secretary Morgenthau
that election day is on November 3rd.

Yours very sincerely

Jim Townsend

JAMES TOWNSEND

JT:EF

291-Secy. Treasury)
(292-Hon. James F. Byrnes)
hm

PSF Treasury folder 2-42

December 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Secretary of the Treasury
The Director of Economic Stabilization

The Director of the Budget, who is responsible for the drafting of the Budget Message, will discuss the forthcoming Message with you. In view of the fact that there have been publicity leaks concerning several previous Messages, I am requesting that the Message not be referred to staff members or other persons without the specific approval of the Director of the Budget. *I want all leaks stopped.*

"F.D.R." F.D.R.

The original of this memorandum sent to the Secretary of the Treasury;
copy of the memorandum also sent to the Director of Economic Stabilization.

BSF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

REV. HOWARD S. WILKINSON

The President asks me to send you the enclosed copy of a memorandum in re Mr. Temple Seay for your information.

Grace G. Tully
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Transmitting copy of memorandum which the President received from
(Enclosure) The Secretary of the Treasury, 12/21/42, the original of which has been retained for our files, advising that Mr. Temple Seay has been engaged by the Division of Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Dept.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1942.

Treasury folder 2-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
Dec 19 12 42 PM '42
RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Temple Seay has been engaged by the Division of Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department as an attorney in its Washington office at \$6400 a year. He will start his new work on January 1, 1943.

H. M. Witherspoon





THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

PSF Special folder 2-43

*file
confidential*

JAN 6 - 1943

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing report on our exports
to some selected countries for the period
ending December 19, 1942.

Faithfully,

ACW Bell

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The President,

The White House.

Enclosure

~~SECRET~~

January 5, 1943

Exports to Russia, Free China and selected blocked countries as reported to the Treasury Department during the nine-day period ending December 19, 1942

1. Exports to Russia

Exports to Russia as reported during the nine-day period ending December 19, 1942 amounted to \$33,140,000. Military equipment accounted for \$11,781,000 and included 6 light bombers, 24 one-engine P-40 fighters and 21 tanks.

2. Exports to Free China

Exports to Free China as reported during the period under review amounted to only \$2,000.

3. Exports to selected blocked countries

Exports to selected blocked countries are given in Appendix A. Most important were exports to Portugal amounting to \$172,000.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (B)

Treasury Dept. letter, 2-12-73

By SLR

Date JUL 18 1973

SECRET

APPENDIX A

Summary of United States Exports to Selected
Countries as Reported to the Treasury Department
from Export Declarations Received
During the Period Indicated 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

	9-day Period ended Dec. 19, 1942	10-day Period ended Dec. 10, 1942	Total Domestic Exports Aug. 1, 1942 to Dec. 19, 1942	Total Domestic Exports July 28, 1941 to July 31, 1942
U. S. S. R.	\$ 33,140	\$30,635	\$ 617,056	\$ 742,941
Free China	2	822	110,641	97,720
Spain	1	--	771	2,858
Switzerland	1	1,290	6,920	11,537
Sweden	-	2	2,628	18,056
Portugal	172	590	2,158	9,743
French North Africa <u>2/</u>	-	--	2,088	6,305

Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research

January 4, 1943

1/ Many of the export declarations are received with a lag of several days or more. Therefore this compilation does not accurately represent the actual shipment of a particular period.

2/ Includes Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Treasury Dept. letter, 2-12-73

By SLR

Date JUL 18 1973

SECRET

APPENDIX B

Exports from the U. S. to Free China and U.S.S.R.
as reported to the Treasury Department
July 28, 1941 - December 19, 1942 ^{1/}
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Exports to Free China	Exports to U.S.S.R.
July 28, 1941 - Jan. 24, 1942	\$ 32,758	\$ 98,902
<u>1942</u>		
Jan. 26 - Jan. 31	6,938	9,608
Feb. 1 - Feb. 10 ^{2/}	4,889	13,315
Feb. 10 - Feb. 20	4,853	26,174
Feb. 20 - Feb. 28 ^{3/}	2,921	28,119
Mar. 1 - Mar. 10	2,879	32,509
Mar. 10 - Mar. 20	8,058	28,556
Mar. 20 - Mar. 31 ^{4/}	2	42,435
Apr. 1 - Apr. 10	4,836	51,698
Apr. 11 - Apr. 20	5,335	66,906
Apr. 21 - Apr. 30	2,827	50,958
May 1 - May 10 ^{5/}	296	28,652
May 11 - May 20	1,872	18,000
May 21 - May 31 ^{4/}	2,533	26,180
June 1 - June 10	3,399	12,764
June 11 - June 20	2,707	53,799
June 21 - June 30	1,664	49,919
July 1 - July 10	7,900	35,657
July 11 - July 20	590	33,940
July 21 - July 31	3,066	35,669
Aug. 1 - Aug. 10	208	14,970
Aug. 11 - Aug. 20	192	23,325
Aug. 21 - Aug. 31 ^{4/}	2,850	112,492
Sept. 1 - Sept. 10	855	24,339
Sept. 11 - Sept. 20	11	44,434
Sept. 21 - Sept. 30	902	30,947
Oct. 1 - Oct. 10	1,885	14,564
Oct. 11 - Oct. 20	30	55,083
Oct. 21 - Oct. 31 ^{4/}	-	45,701
Nov. 1 - Nov. 10	233	53,144
Nov. 11 - Nov. 20	2,032	45,867
Nov. 21 - Nov. 30	296	88,415
Dec. 1 - Dec. 10	822	30,635
Dec. 11 - Dec. 19 ^{6/}	2	33,140
Total	\$110,641	\$1,360,816

- ^{1/} These figures are in part taken from copies of shipping manifests.
- ^{2/} Beginning with February 1, figures are given for 10-day period instead of week, except where otherwise indicated.
- ^{3/} 8-day period.
- ^{4/} 11-day period.
- ^{5/} Due to changes in reporting procedure for the Department of Commerce, this report is incomplete for the period indicated.
- ^{6/} 9-day period.

Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research January 4, 1943

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Treasury Dept. letter, 2-12-73

By SLR

Date JUL 18 1973

SECRET

APPENDIX C

Principal Exports from U. S. to U. S. S. R.
as reported to the Treasury Department
during the nine-day period ending
December 19, 1942

	<u>Unit of</u> <u>Quantity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(Thousands</u> <u>of dollars)</u>
TOTAL EXPORTS			\$ 33,140
<u>Military Equipment (\$11,781)</u>			
Ammunition	-	-	3,566
Aircraft			2,374
Light bombers (2 eng. A-20)	No.	6	
Fighters (1 eng. P-40)			
Pursuit and Interceptor	No.	24	
Aircraft parts and accessories	-	-	1,797
Military tanks			1,691
Medium tanks (M4A-2)	No.	16	
Medium tanks, n.e.s.	No.	5	
Firearms			798
Anti-aircraft artillery 90 mm. guns	No.	4	
37 mm. M4 aircraft guns	No.	16	
20 mm. Oerlikon naval artillery guns			
anti-aircraft	No.	40	
Explosives	Lb.	1,659,330	534
Ordnance combat vehicles			458
Scout cars	No.	502	
All other			563
<u>Non-military goods (\$21,359)</u>			
Motor trucks, motorcycles, auto replacement parts and marine engines	-	-	3,971
Industrial electrical and agricultural machinery and parts	-	-	2,838

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

Treasury Dept letter, 2-12-73

By SLR

Date

JUL 18 1973

	<u>Unit of</u> <u>Quantity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(Thousands</u> <u>of dollars)</u>
Meat products	-	-	\$ 4,139
Food products, n.e.s.	-	-	1,794
Iron and steel manufactures and semimanufactures	-	-	2,956
Metals and manufactures, n.e.s.	-	-	2,055
Rubber and leather manufactures	-	-	1,371
Wool and cotton	-	-	999
All other			1,236

(435)

hm

*BF Treasury Dept. folder
2-43*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

Memorandum "Democracy V. Civilisation - is Dire Prophecy being fulfilled. Letter of Lord Macauley to Hon. H.S. Randall of New York", dated London, May 23rd, 1857, letter written by Th. Jefferson, to "My dear friend and Baron", dated "Dec. 6. 13." and handwritten letter ~~of~~ of A. Lincoln to the Secretary of War, dated 12/21/1863, sent to Hon. Norman Thompson, Treasury Dept., 1/4/43.

hm

PSF Treasury folder 2.
43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

The President would like to see Dean Acheson and Secretary Morgenthau, or whomever he suggests -- on Wednesday, December 29th. He wants to talk about the dollar balance with the British.

G.G.T.

PSF: Treasury folder
1-8-44 2-KV

FILE MEMORANDUM:

The enclosures, which showed the suggested inscription on the currency, were returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, 1-8-44.

(2323)

Amo

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 6, 194⁴8.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

I do not want the words "Republique Francaise". As I suggested two weeks ago, I would like to have instead the words "La France".

And in view of the fact that this will be issued by the Allied Military Commander, I would put in the middle, in color, the French flag, supported by the American flag and the British flag on either side.

I have no objection to having the French Committee of National Liberation buy finished French currency over here, but it cannot have on it the words "Republique Francaise". How do you know what the next permanent Government of France is going to be? My guess is that it will be headed by a Mandarin!

F. D. R.

No papers accompanied the original of this Memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury.



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

Dec. 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

It is essential that a decision on the type of currency to be used by the Allied armies in the invasion and the liberation of France be made immediately. This matter has been under consideration for a long while and it is our joint recommendation that the following inscriptions should be used on the notes, subject to your approval.

On the face of the note would appear the inscription "Republique Francaise" together with the inscriptions "Emis en France" and "Series de 1944". The face would also carry the denomination of the note in French.

On the reverse side of the note there will be a French flag in full color and grouped about the flag the three words, "Liberte", "Fraternite", and "Egalite".

The issuing authority would be the Allied Military Commander. This fact would appear in the appropriate public notices but would not appear on the currency.

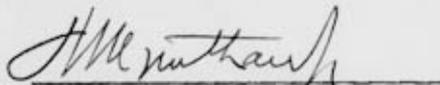
In the event you deem it inadvisable to use the term "Republique Franciase", this designation could be eliminated

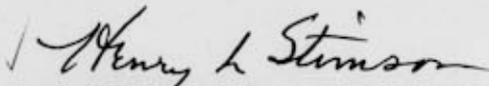


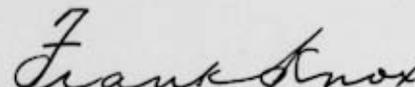
from the face of the note.

It is also recommended that the French Committee of National Liberation be permitted to place an order in this country for French currency, of their own selected design. The finished currency would then be kept in the custody of the U.S. Treasury to be released to a French Government whenever the American and British Governments so decide.


Secretary of State


Secretary of the Treasury


Secretary of War


Secretary of the Navy

PSF: Treasury folder
2-114

file
Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jan. 8, 1944.

MEMO FOR GRACE:

The Secretary of the Treasury called and asks if he and Mr. McCloy can have just five minutes with the President today in order to make another try at getting what the French want with regard to the French money matter.

djb

2:30 Today Secy Mergenthau
& Asst. Secy McCloy saw
the President

PSF; Transey, lyst folder
2-44

The President said to ask Jim Barnes
to ask Hannegan to dig into this confi-
dentially.

(If the Secy. should ask, to tell
him the Pres. will let him know on Tues.
when he returns.)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Secretary of the Treasury called with regard to his suggestion about which he spoke to you of making Oscar Cox General Counsel to succeed Randolph Paul. However, The Secretary had to ask Leo Crowley, for whom Mr. Cox works, and he was reluctant to let him go. Oscar Cox believes it is best to let it stand the way it is.

So -- the Secretary of the Treasury now suggests the name of Joe O'Connell, senior Asst. General Counsel, now in Treasury. He has done a good job for a great many years and knows the work well. The Secretary wants to know what you think of this.

djb

PSF: Treasury folder
2-44

September 9, 1944

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

There has been a good deal of discussion within the several Government Departments relative to our Lend Lease policy after the collapse of Germany.

It is my wish that no Department of the Government take unilateral action in regard to any matters that concern Lease Lend, because the implications of any such action are bound to affect other Departments of the Government and, indeed, our whole national policy. I am particularly anxious that any instructions which may have been issued, or are about to be issued regarding Lease Lend material or supplies to our allies after the collapse of Germany, be immediately cancelled and withdrawn.

I intend to give instructions to all Departments relative to the Lease Lend Policy of this government at an early date.

Will you be sure, therefore, that your several bureaus and divisions are advised of my position at once?

I am sending identical letters to the Chief of Staff, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(copy filed - Lend lease folder, dr. 3-44.)

THIS OFFICIAL EDITION HAS BEEN REPRODUCED IN SECTIONS.

MAP OF BRITISH GUIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

SIR GRAEME THOMSON, K.C.B.

Revised and corrected to date from the records of the
Department of Lands and Mines, Georgetown, Demerara

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

HON. G. D. BAYLEY

Commissioner of Lands & Mines
1924

Scale 1:1000000 or 104 inches to 16 Miles



REFERENCE

Towns of 1st importance Towns of 2nd class importance
Towns of 3rd class importance Towns of 4th class importance
Sea port with regular mail service

Single track railways Unsurveyed
Canal non-navigable Rivers surveyed
Rivers unsurveyed Marsh Fresh Fall
Limit of Navigation Post Office
Telegraph and Post Office International Boundaries
Provincial Boundaries Indian Reservations



BY COURTESY OF B.C. AIRWAYS LTD.



Canal non-navigable _____ Rivers surveyed _____
 Rivers unsurveyed _____
 Marsh Fresh Fall _____
 Limit of Navigation _____ Post Office _____
 Telegraph and Post Office _____ International Boundaries _____
 Provincial Boundaries _____ Indian Reservations _____



BR



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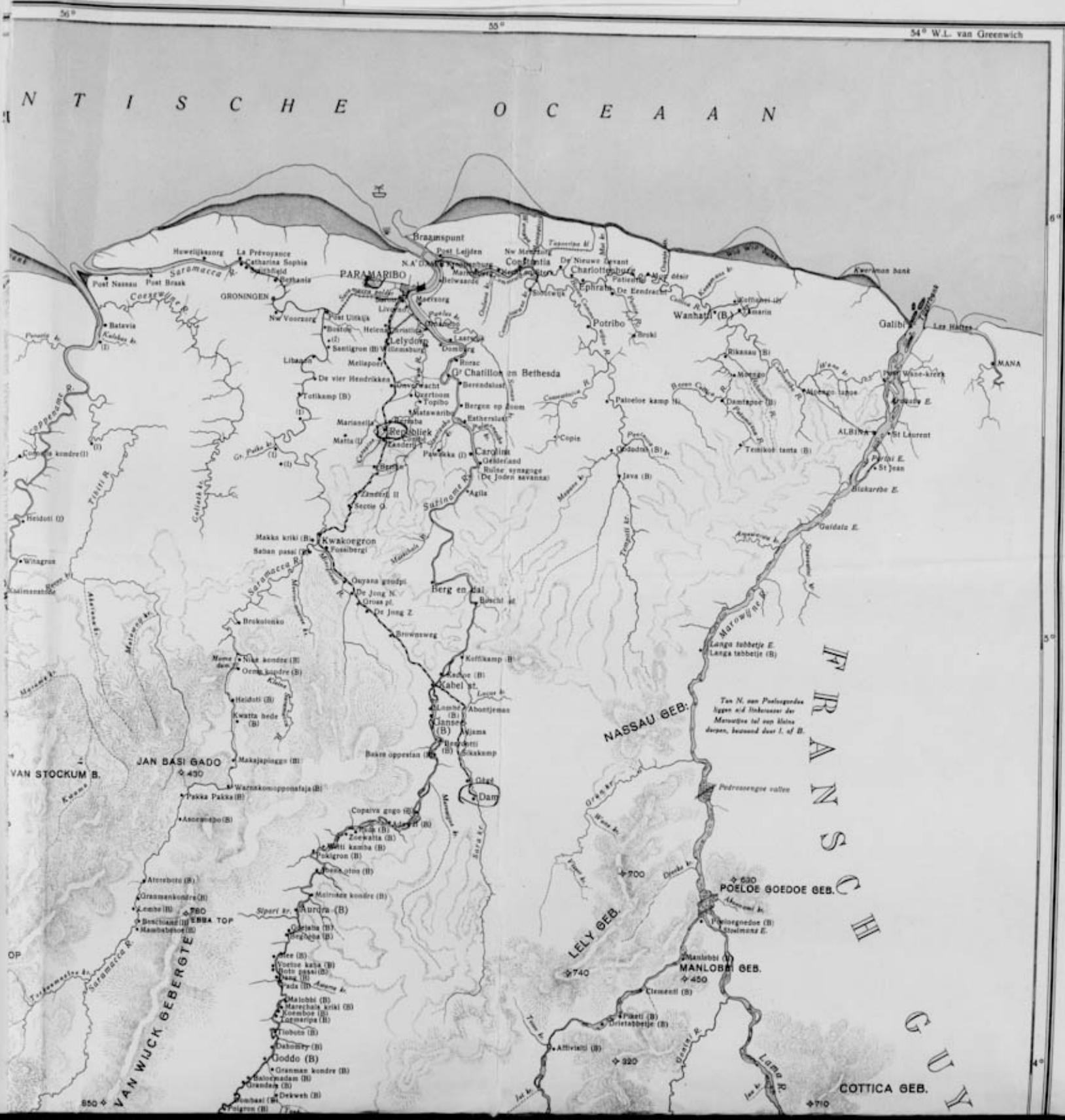
57°

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3°

2° NB

THIS OVERSIZE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.



26 K.7
Tu water



OVERZICHTSKAART VAN SURINAME

Samengesteld door F. E. Spieret, oud-hoofd van den opnemingsdienst van Suriname.

Gebruikte kaarten en reisbeschrijvingen.

Kaarten van J. F. A. van Rosevelt en J. F. A. E. van Lansberge 1860-1879

Kaart van W. L. Loth 1898

Expeditie van Dr H. van Cappelle en C. van Drimmelen 1900

- • L. A. Bakhuis 1901
- • A. J. van Stockum 1902-1903
- • A. Franssen Herderschee 1903-1904

Expeditie van A. Franssen Herderschee 1904

- • C. H. de Goeje 1907
- • J. G. W. J. Ellerts de Haan 1908
- • J. G. W. J. Ellerts de Haan en C. C. Kayser 1910-1911
- • Prof. Dr G. Stahel 1926

Metingen van den opnemingsdienst, het boschwezen en landmeters. Marinekaarten.

Hoogten in Meters. (B) Boschnegers. (I) Indianen.

{ De ligging der dorpen, bewoond door Indianen, in het Z. deel geeft den toestand weder zooals die door de wetenschappelijke expeditiën is bevonden geworden.

1 : 800.000

1927.

56°

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54° W.L. van Greenwich